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# CHIRISTIAN INTELLECTINGER

AND EASTERN CHRONICLE.

"WHEN ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIX'D, -THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND, VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR END, HOW SOON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL, AND ERROR, FRAUD AND SUPERSTITION FAIL." VOL. XII.

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CARISTIAN INTELLIGE CER. BY SHELDON & DICKMAN, PROPRIETORS.

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> From the Southern Pioncer. A SERMON.

By JOHN B. PITKIN, Richmond, Va.

TRUE AND FALSE RELIGION.

Text—"If any man among you seem to be re-igious and bridieth not his tongue, but desciveth is own heart, this man's religion is van. Pure edigion and undefiled before God and the Father, religion and the fatherless and widows in their is this; to visit the fatherless and widows in their affiction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.—James i, 26, 27.

When we are told, says a certain writer, that a man is religious, we still inquire what are his morals? In however taunting a spirit, this remark may have been made, the most pious christian must admit. that it possesses a mournful degree of justice, as well as wit. Indeed, the sentiment has obtained a surprising currency in the world, that religion is rather a substitute for a moral life, than genuine morality itself,-that instead of its consisting purely in the love and practice of virtue, it is rather to be esteemed, as a something to make amends for aberrations from duty.

To a mind animated with just and generous sentiments, it is a sorrowful thought, that in all ages of our race, and among the various denominations of men, this broad distinction, betwixt religion and practical excellence has been so extensiveventertained. In each quarter of the globe, and in every period, in which we can trace the history of human beings, they have exhibited a predominant propensity, to render homage, by one means or another to a presiding divinity. And though various opinions have sprung up concerning the nature, dispositions, and requirements of the supreme object of aderation, though sects have been multiplied, though numerous institutions have been formed, and esteemed sacred, though many apposite forms of worship have been adipted, though worshippers have manifested the most immoveable tenacity to their respective sects, institutions, rites, and ceremonies, and though dissentions have thence arisen, to diffuse over society, animosities of the most direful character, to arm intolerance with the sword of persecution, and to desolate the world with rivers of blood, yet amidst all these conflicts of opinion, feeling, and practice, in respect to one conclusion, a great harmony of sentiment has, most unfortunately, prevailed: this conclusion is, that the Deity is to be chiefly honored by services quite distinct from the steady pursuit of a blame-

In the human soul, we discover a combination of properties, which forcibly dispose it to religious contemplations. Hence eration, than the whole universe of matter a sense of his own weakness and dependence, and inclines him to lean on an intelligence and power, superior to his own that which causes him to shudder at the prospect of annihilation, and prompts his thoughts to break away from the limits of the present scene, and explore new regions of being, in remote futurity-that which awakens, in his breast, a consciousness of virtues and of sins, and inspires him with hopes, and expectations of reward, "a

fearful looking for of" just retributions. I look upon human nature as having its original constitution, the germ of a principroductive of all these effects a principle more expansive and energetic, and when rightly cultivated and directed, possessed of a more sovereign power to dignify and bless, than all other endowments, but in its perversions, as having fearful capaciple lies to degrade, and wither all that is fair, and manly, and generous, and noble, in the soul. This principle, I call the religious one. It is plainly formed to spend its whole Afrength, in urging man up to lofty and virtuous attainments; but it has to struggle against a headlong tide of opposing and desolating influences, and is often Arangled, and drowned, and left a formless mass of corruption, by the fury of the torfents that boils up, and roll onward from the fountains of lust and passion. Man finds in his animal nature, gross principles, which are incessantly striving for mastery over the higher dictates of his judgment, and the more aimiable feelings of his heart. He is continually called to listen to the mandates of "a law in his members waring against the law of" his "mind."

"He is in a strait, betwixt two." He oves to gratify his passions, and yet he treads the consequence. He hugs vice, and trembles at vengeance. He looks on an lighted with a smile, but beholds heavth darkened by a frown. What has he to Restrain his guilty appetites, or meet an accommodation betwixt him and his rents; whether he has been guided to God-something that will allow him to knowledge and duty by the discoveries of pursue his vicious inclinations, and yet avert the wrath of an insulted Deity-in a word, something that will answer in the bles of the Koran, by some feeble and room of virtue. Hence glittering spires scattered rays of light that glimmer through from consecrated edifices, have towered towards heaven. Hence, altars have been reared, and the blood of sacrificial victims, has smoked on their fires. Hence, men have made vows, and penances, and pilgrimages. Hence sad looks, and merry

ones, feasting and fasting, imploring, and blessing, laughing, and crying, singing and sighing, groaning and shouting, kneeling, and dancing, have all, at one time or another, been practised, and called serving God; and thus rational beings have so far perverted their faculties, as to vainly dream they were carrying on a successful barter with the Divinity, to pay him off in all this wretched trumpery of heartless observances for the continual violation, through the indulgence of their unhallowed propensi-

ies, of the moral order of his universe.

Man must, and will have some religion or other; and since the practice of the true, is attended by what he deems so many costly restraints upon his desires, he is prone to search out for himself, as a substitute, some baser principle of veneration, and to employ his powers in some service, that may at once serve to hush the tumult of his conscience, and to secure him the approbation of the world-that in his own eyes, and in the sight of others, will give him the appearance, of being truly religious, without subjecting him to the trouble of becoming really so. It ought not then to be any disparagement to true religion, that an agent whose proper office is to maintain perpetual conflict with the corrupt dispositions of human nature, and which every where asserts its claims to deference and respect, should, through our false views of happiness, and eagerness for enjoyment, be frequently supplanted by principles of a gross, and spurious char-Silver and gold are valuable metals, and they are rendered no less so from the fact, that fraudulent avarice has often succeeded, in producing from less precious materials close resemblance to them. The very worth which is attached to a genuine currency, proves the occasion of the numerous impositions that are practised thro' counterfeits. Let not then, my christian audience, the deplorable prevalence of false and hurtful views of God and duty, serve in any measure, to close up your minds against the reception of such as are true and beneficial.

Having thus lingered unusually, though perhaps not unpardonably long, about the threshold of my subject, and taken a general survey of its premises, I shall now proceed to a more particular illustration of the sentiments embodied in my text, by endeavoring to make a proper distinction betwixt what constitutes the soul and essence of "pure religion and undefiled," and those deceptive appearances that are sometimes mistaken for it.

I begin by observing, that the abstract doctrines we profess, form no test of the man has been called a religious animal. - purity of our practical religion. While There is that within him, which elevates on the other hand, in many respects we his soul to higher objects of trust and venmay believe well, and yet generally praca mastery over the principles of retaliation, our faith to evaporate in words and aptice ill, so, on the other, the influence of affords, that which fixes deeply in his mind pernicious errors, may be so counterbalanced in the mind, by opposite good principles, as to render the harboring of them consistent with great correctness of heart and life. And hence it is, that while false religion is often nourished and exhibited in regions, and under circumstances the most favorable to the production of the true, that which is acceptable to God and salutary to the human soul is not confined to any special spot of earth, or within the limits of any particular religious denomination, but is cherished and manifested, as I maintain, not only among the several orders which bear the christian name, but even far beyond the boundaries of the whole community, who acknowledge the New Testament as the standard of their faith. The pure religion spoken of in my text, is plainly synonymous with virtue, in the broadest and best sense we ean attach to that word. By virtue, I mean a just perception in the understanding of what is truly excellent, and of what is not a prevailing disposition of the heart, to love that which is right, and to abhor what is wrong, and what follows as a necessary consequence, the habitual practice of an outward demeanor in harmony with a judgment thus correct, and a heart thus pure. Virtue, so defined, forms the complete standard of true religion. To this standard, in its perfection, we cannot suppose any mortal ever to have attained. Imperfection must in the nature of things, characterize every being but God.

Among mankind, the most highly cultivated intellects are by no means free from misapprehensions concerning truth; hearts the most amiable are still liable to improper desires, and lives the best regulated are vet defective. We may properly call a man truly religious, just in proportion as in his sentiments and conduct he approaches to perfect virtue, and he is this, whether his advances in wisdom and goodness have been prompted and directed by the influ- the unchangeableness of his dispositions, tion. The Pharisees of our Saviour's

He dislikes to do either, and seeks a rem- of another. Whether he was born a Jew | ble, yet firm and manly spirit it breathes | sions, the only orthodox religionists, in the edy. He wants something that will prove or a Gentile, of Catholic or Protestant paphylosophy, by the maxims of Confucius by the truths that are blended with the fathe darkness of Pagan superstitions, by the broad glare of instruction that beams from the sacred pages of Moses, and the holy bards of Judea; or whether he has been blessed with the still broader glory of the star of Bethlehem, under whatever circumstances of birth, or beneath whatever influences of education, his Creator has been pleased to place him, so that he improves the best advactages he enjoys -so that his understanding makes progress in truth-so that We revates and exhibits benevelent feelings, and so that he is poshim, and is doubtless regarded by his Maker, with approbation and love. This For not the hearers of the law are just before God, but the doers of the law shall be justified. For when the Gentiles which have not the law do by nature, the things are a law unto themselves; which show the work of the law written in their hearts, their consciences also bearing witness, and their thoughts, the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another." In the expression of these sentiments,

let me be neither misunderstood, nor misrepresented. The remarks I have just made, are by no means designed to convey the impression, that it is a matter of extend and perpetuate the pure, unadul-no consequence, what a man believes, that terated influence of the christian religion. it is of light moment, what system of religious teachings he adop/s, that it is just as well to be in faith a Jew, a Mahomedan, a Pagan, or an Atheist, as to be a firm, sincere believer in the Christian Religion-God knows, I harbor no such sentiment. I know of no nobler gift which he could have granted to the immortal minds of his rational creatures, than the revelation he has made through his Son. But the written word, though the clearest, is not the only declaration of himself, with which the Creator has furnished his intelligent offspring. He has impressed deep and bold inscriptions of his being, his attributes, and will, all over the splendid page of the material universe; and he has endowed man in every land, with a greater or less capacity, to understand and copy that excellence which he sees so abundantly displayed, in his maker's works around him. He has interwoven even the coarsest textures of the human soul, with the nicest threads of humane and generous feeling. Virtues of the most admirable cast are of ten discoverable in minds obscured by gross barbarity. Among nations, wanting in all the refinements of civilized life, we may find striking exhibitions of the most noble and estimable qualities. And who but the veriest bigot, can doubt but that the poor savage, whose benevolent feelings, breaking away from the limits of his own kindred and people, prompt the exercise of a rough but honest hospitality, to est name, and unite with the purest comwhich so many circumstances contribute to nourish within him, as to cause him to render good for evil, to guide his enemy to his hut, and when thirsty, give him drink; when famishing, bread; when defenceless, protection; when lost, guidance to his own land-I say, who can for a moment doubt, that this untutored child of nature, in the practical manifestation of such workings of the heart, renders a service far more acceptable to God, than all the pompous parade of external worship, often practised in decorated temples? I believe, indeed, that that holy energy which awakens and gives strength to the religious principle in man, is an all-pervading spirit, uncloistered within the confines of any sect or system. bounding its operations by no creed, rank or denomination of men, but communicating itself to the human mind, under a thousand different circumstances, and through a great variety of channels, finding a sacrifice to a senseless idol. in every country, and under various forms of worship, hearts honest and sincere, and animating them with juster perceptions of excellence, and bolder purposes of duty. Yet though the divine spirit is thus diffusive, though God has no where left man without manifestations of himself, and incitements to goodness, still it is evident that ends are to be accomplished in the soul, just in proportion to the adaptedness of means for their execution, and that one system of instruction may be an agent of vastly more power than ought else, to work that it has a large body of partizans, or into the mind, to fertilize it with benign that those partizans secure to themselves influences, to plant it with deep and vigor-

husbandry of truth and conscience. Christianty, if I rightly apprehend it, presents a system of this strong and generous character. The delineations it gives of the Supreme Being-of the spirituality of his nature-of his paternal plan of government-of his inflexible justice-of his irrepressible earnestness to carry their infinite compassion, mercy and grace--of wrath which awaits their indulgence. been prompted and directed by the limit the unchangeatieness of his dispositions, and no limit the unchangeatieness of his dispositions, the limit the unchangeatieness of his dispositions, and no limit the unchangeatieness of his dispositions, and his dispositions are limit to the limit the unchangeatieness of his dispositions, and his dispositions are limit to the limit the unchangeatieness of his dispositions.

ous principles, and so convert it into a

fruitful field for the constant residence and

-the patient endurance of evils it enjoins -the willingness it goes to establish, to meet tribulations, and to seek even martyrdom, rather than to warp or violate conscience-the general purity and devotedness to virtue, of heart and life, it enforces-the example it furnishes in the person of the Saviour-the assurances it gives of immortality--in short, its whole power to stimulate to action the most potent energies of our moral nature, to produce freedem of thought-to awaken fear, caution and prudence-to inspire hope, gratitude and love, through the diversified views it affords, of the divine pleasure, and of man's duty, interests, and prospects-the success with which it has condensed the most comprehensive and useful teachings, within a small compass, thus demanding no tedious investigations of detail, last sessed of uprightness of life, he honors fitting its most important truths to the ready the nature that God has bestowed on comprehension of all, and by single and concentrated efforts, throwing before the mind a prefusion of moral light. The sentiment is plainly in accordance with whole plan of operation it thus pursues, in the teachings of scripture. Says Paul, regard to ends and means, gives to the gospel an unspeakable superiority, as a benign and efficient agent to act on men's minds, over the whole train of influences that have been summoned and disciplined contained therein, these having not the law, in the citadels of infidel philos phy, or marshalled on the plains of fabulous theol-

> In speaking in such terms of the character and tendency of christianty, I have made no parade of heartless sounds. I have uttered what I fully believe and solemnly feel. Under the force of such impressions, I can conceive of no schemes too vast, and of no labors too severe, to Yet much as we ought to prize the blessings of the New Testament, we are not to imagine that those who enjoy its benefits are the exclusive objects of the Universal Father's favorable regard: or that genuine goodness is restricted to them. No. we are bound to award honor, esteem and charity, to the virtues of the conscientious Mahomedan, Pagan or Jew; while the mere profession of the name of Christ, unaccompanied by a temper and practice in conformity to his, entitles no one to credit in the sight of God or man. We are to love and venerate integrity and purity of heart and life, as the peculiar features of our Maker's image in the human soul, wherever we meet with them, whether in Jew or Gentile, more than any outward profession of religion; and we are to esteem the christian religion above every other religious system, because of all the means of spiritual improvement which God has bestowed on man, we find it the most

promotive of virtue. We are to honor Christ, because he honors the Father, in striving to advance the perfection of his noblest work-the immortal soul; and we are to express our reverence for the Saviour, by conforming to his precepts, and copying his example. But we may be hoisterous in vocal praise, to "God and the Lamb;" we may "weary echo" with the loud repetitions of Lord, Lord--we may call ourselves by the holipearances: -- we may adhere with great pertinacity to the letter of the Gospel, and yet be uninfluenced by the aimiable spirit of its divine author, and so after all be as sounding brass, and a tinkling symbal, seeming "to be religious," but deceiving our own hearts, and possessing a religion altogether vain; and even white our knees are planted before an altar of homage, and while the sacred name of the Lord Jesus Christ is on our lips, and words of supplication to Jehovah, are breaking forth from our tongues, expressing great pity and imploring mercy, for the benighted, heathen, we ought to beware, lest in the sight of the heart searching God, we are viewed as far less the children of the kingdom of heaven, than many a poor, ignorant, but sincere, and well meaning son of nature, who is ignorantly, yet devoutly offering the best religious service he knows of, in

These reflections lead me to remark in the second place, that those expressions of uncommon zeal, and earnestness which we occasionally witness among religious sectarians, to impress the minds of others, with their own peculiar tenets, are frequently attended by no evidence, that they are the effects of "religion pure and undefiled." Men may be very zealous, and very sincere too in their zeal to promote either a good or a bad cause. It does not go a step, to prove the goodness of a cause, great power, and employ it with untiring assiduity in extending their mutual interests. If it proved any such thing, the kind of proof might be successfully adduced, in support of the pretentions of more than half the religious orders under heaven; since hosts have rallied around the respective standards of a great number of sects, and have been animated by the most opinions into general respect, and venera-

world, yet it is plain, that among some truth, they embraced and propagated many gross, and permicious errors. Jesus frankly informed them, that they "made the commandment of God of none effect" by their "tradition." Yet they "compassed sea and land to make one proselyte."-Now this proves that they were exceedingly zealous in their sort of religion, but it does not prove, that religion to have been pure and undefiled; -it shows, what great exertions they made, to push forward their cause, but it does not show, that cause to have been a good one, for immediately after our Saviour had spoken of their great efforts, to make a proselyte, he declares, "and when yo have made him, he is two fold more the child of hell than yourselves.'
- What people, let me ask, discover a

more rigid tenacity to their peculiar doc-

trines, and institutions, than do the Mahomedans? Who esteem themselves more orthodox, or express a more feeling concern for the souls of their fellow men? Whe express more joy at the conversion of an unbeliever, to their faith, or who exhibit a stronger panic of dread and horror in anticipation of the awful wrath, which they suppose awaits such, as dare refuse assent to the pretentions of the prophet, and Omar. Take for instance the following account given by Major Denham in his "African Travels" of an interview betwirt a few Mahomedans and a party of English travellers:- "When the true believers, as they styled themselves, saw that the English travellers were not of their faith; Boo Khaloom, an Arabian leader, told the people that the English were unfortunate; that they did not believe in the book; (the Koran) that they had a book of their own, (the Bible) which did not speak of Mahomet; and that blind as they were, they believed in it! This account was received by a general groan! One Malem Chadily, however, did not content himself with groaning; he exclaimed, turn! turn! say God is God; and Mahommed is his prophot!-Wash, and become clean, and paradise is open to you. Without this, what can save you from eternal fire! Nothing; O, while sitting in the third heaven, I shall see you in the midst of the flames, crying out to your friend Barca Gana, and myself, friend give me a drop of water, but the gulf will be between us, and it will be too late. The Malem's tears flowed in abundance during this harangue, and every body appeared to be affected by his eloquence." I dismiss this narration, with a single remark, we are forcibly reminded by it, of the deep and permanent convictions, which education may fasten on the human mind, in favor of the most abominable superstitions. Among the numerous denominations

of christians, no one perhaps, has given

evidence of such unquenchable enthusiasm, and untiring zeal, as the order of the Jesuits. This enterprising body flourished, for a considerable part of two centuries, in which period, they contrived to make their power felt over a great part of the globe. Their whole policy was founded in an intimate acquaintance with human nature. They knew how to find access to the predominant passion of the heart .--They could aid political ambition, in its acquisitions of power; -- they could weave the garland of literary fame, to deck the brow of the aspiring student, to avarice they could offer means for accumulating wealth; they could inspire hopes, from their smiles and fears; from their frowns, in every grade and class of the community, from the monarch in his palace, to the peasant in his hovel. They shut themselves up in no monasteries, but freely mingled, in the several associations of active life. They could accommodate themselves to all manners and habits; with the bigot, they could affect bigotry, with the liberalist, they could reason down, the peculiarities of their creed into a show, of liberality of sentiment they secured the influence of the females, and power to forward or hinder various matrimonial alliances. They animated the wife to enlist to their schemes, the favor of the husband, and the mother, to plant a reverence for their opinions and persons, among the earliest, and therefore most durable impressions of her children;-they sought and obtained an almost entire dominion over the education of youth; their teachers conducted the most humble schools, and presided over the most distinguished seminaries of learning. The works of their authors, from the ponderous tome, down to the little pamphlet, were circulated in all directions: their priests were often those who had been selected from the most obscure, and indigent families, and educated by the charity of the order, and thus, a steadfast adherence to their opinions and rules was secured from numbers of the clergy, by the double tie of prejudices firmly rivetted, by a long and restricted course of education, and an abiding consciousness of dependance.

Under the specious pretext, of "advancing the Redeemer's kingdom," instead of their own aggrandizement, vast stores of wealth, were procured from various sources, and deposited in their ceffers. The spirit of exclusiveness animated the whole range of their proceedings. Their deaun-

artifice passed untried, which promised the dewnfall of whatever opposed their designs. Their power over men's minds, and destinies fell short of scarcely any thing, but omnipotence. All Europe trembled beneath the stately tread of their gigantic influence, while the feet of their missionaries impressed the shores of remote regions. Even the untutored native of the American wilderness, was taught to bow at the nod, and cower at the frown of the stern supporters of "the holy mother church." Such were the Jesuits, among whom were many prodigies of learning, and no doubt, many sincere, well-meaning christians, but who as an order I believe, it will be generally agreed, at least, among Protestants, formed the most aspiring, energetic, corrupt, and dangerous assemblage of men, that ever disgraced the sacred name of Jesus. They attained to the climax of wickedness, and met a just retribution, in a rapid and violent overthrow, and the very name of their sect fleats on the memories of mankind, as a thing of pollution, while their history remains as a perpetual warning to the minister of the altar, of the judgment which hangs over him, who dares profese the mock and beneficient spirit of christianity, by lighting in its temple, the "strange fire of unhallowed solf-advancement and party intolerance, and to the guardians of the state, it preaches a faithful exhertation, to bar out from the policy of government, the sacrilegious intrusions of occlesiustical

intrigue. My design in advancing the considerations I have here brought to view, is totally misapprehended, if I am understood to offer any disparagement to a truly pious engagedness and perseverance. Zual cannot be too much prized, and commended, when it proceeds from a really benevelent metive, when it is directed to the furthering of a worthy object, and when it is regulated, in all its operations, by knowl-

odge, prudence, and discretion.
"It is good," says the apostle, "to be zealously affected, always, in a good thing. But again he speaks of a "zeal not according to knowledge." The conclusion I wish my remarks to leave on your minds, is, that we cannot be too active in doing good, we are not to mistake the more spir it of excitement, which occasionally animates an ambitious sect to advance its peculiar interests, for the tranquil and steady operations of that meek, unostentatious, and unrestricted charity, which forms the essence of "religion pure and undefiled."

I pass on to remark, that the cultivation of a desponding tone of feeling in the mind, and the exhibition of a formal sanctity and gloom, in the outward demeanor, not only do not constitute true religion itself, but are no favorable indications of it. I speak thus, because "disfigured faand "sad countenances," pecially alluded to by our Lord, as the poculiar marks of hypocrites; because, too, the general observation of mankind, goes to establish the propriety of his hints, and because I feel that religion has suffered great misapprehension and injury, from the solitary and gloomy dress she has so frequently been made to assume. We have not to visit the abodes of monastic seclusion, to find devotion habited in a studied dress of mournfulness. No, in the promiscuous intercourse of social life, we discover with what success an association can train its members to a peculiarity of movement and appearance-to the deep-drawn sigh-to the slow, hollow utterance-or when rapid and foaming, to fearful and terrific notes and cadences, to a distended visage, and to a uniform air of solemnity, dejectedness, and sorrow. It and goes to inspire deep feeling, but deep religious feeling has more appropriate expressions than a sour look, a formal air, a sighing utterance, or a canting phraseolo gy. Its proper manifestation is the cheer-ful performance of the several duties religion prescribes. I would by no means encourage a trifling levity of thought, feeling or deportment; I would only discountenance the idea, that religion is necessarily accompanied by any thing unsocial or forbidding; and we ought always to be suspicious of the depth of a man's understanding, or of the purity of his intentions, when we discover that he would attach to himself importance and respect, by the mere solemnity of his outward car-

The experience of mankind will show, that the most grave and formal, are in general very far from being the wisest, or best men. The owl wears the deepest gravity of visage, and utters the most desponding note of perhaps any of the feathered tribe, but has never been valued for profoundness or benefit. The more cheerful songsters of the grove have a power to awaken sensations, far more thrilling and generous. If any man should be cheerful, it is he who confides in the Supreme Being, and who through virtue excludes from his breast an upbraiding conscience.

I observe in the 4th place, that a man may "seem to be religious, and deceive his own heart," in the practice of a religion that "is vain," by mistaking the rigid observance of rites, ceremonies, and various outward forms of worship, or animated tones of feeling, for the practice of true religion. I have no idea that the heathen are a more pious people than the believers in christianity; but it is certain that the most zealous christians fall far behind the devotees of Moslem faith, or the poor vic-

s of Hindeo superstition, in devotedto prayers and sacrifices, and various ens of religious homage. It is no that its founder has sanctioned so few external ordinances, that unimpeded by a load of burdensome ceremonies, it carries its whole weight directly to the heart, and strikes at once on the springs of moral action. Still, in christian communities, a most undue respect is often paid to a few formal acts of religious service.

1 100.1

I know of nothing more common among us, than to hear one individual distinguished from others, as a really pious man, whose sole claim to such a character rests on the facts of his having related a certain routine of feelings which a grave body, who assumed to be good judges of the op erations of the holy spirit, agreed to call genuine conversion, -of his having been aptised-become a communicant at the Lord's table, and of his occasionally reading scripture, and offering up a prayer in presence of his family or in a religious meeting; while if we become intimately acquainted with him, we may find that he is neither enlightened by christian truth, nor merciful to the poor, nor even just in his ordinary dealings with his fellow men. Yet this man thinks himself vastly more acceptable to God, than his less ostentatious neighbor, who makes not half his professions, but is uniformly a compassionate, charitable, and strictly upright member of society. The one passes in the world for a religious man, and though his brethren of the church are sometimes forced to admit that he seems somewhat too worldly minded, that practically he does not appear to be quite so good a christian as he might be, still they maintain, he relates a very satisfactory experience, and they have great charity for him, expressing little or no doubt but he knows what religion is, and so will finally get to heaven, while the other is called a more moralist, who indulges the silly conceit that the most efficient means of gaining the apprehation of his Maker is to do good to his creatures: and professing christians, though they allow that so far as the trifling matter of morality -- of good works, is concerned, he certainly merits esteem--are feign to look fearful for his eternal destiny, and to express pity that so good a man through want of accordance with them in relation to some prescribed dogmas of faith, should render himself constantly obnoxious to the terrible vengeance of a vindictive God. People who think and talk thus at random, ought to be reminded that no train of inward sensations deserves a moment's respect, unless it becomes productive of outward morality,-that outward ceremonies are of no value, only so far as they point and incite the heart to just exercises,-that the scriptures are of no more consequence to us, than the columns of a newspaper, only in proportion as we apprehend their meaning, receive their instructions, and are thereby induced to live agreeably to their precepts, -- that though daily acts of religious devetion, when properly appreciated and rightly practiced, are more prolific sources of good order in our hearts and in our houses; yet mere songs of praise, and words of prayer are as idle as the senseless breeze, any farther than they serve to promote our advances in practical virtue, -and that no sentiments can be essentially defective, which are consistent with uniform uprightness of conduct, -- that the only just rule for judging the tree, is by its fruit; that as to faith, "His cannot be wrong, whose life is in the right."

Thus, my friends, have I labored in the preceding remarks, to separate truth from error; to discard false views, and to bring to light just ones, in regard to a most impertant subject; in a word, to discover at are the real, and what the illu tests, of vital holiness. We have seen that many things pass in the world for true religion, but that appearances are not always realities, -- that many things are called true religion, but that sames are not things, nor in every case, just representatives of things.

Let me conclude this discourse, by giving a summary answer to the questions, what is true religion?--wherein does it consist?-how is it manifested? I reply, brifly, that it is a principle of knowledge, of feeling, and of habitual practice,-a principle residing in the rational understanding, and consisting in a right apprehension of the relations in which we stand, and the consequent duties we owe to God and our fellow beings-a principle, imbuing the affections with a love of what is right, and a just abhorrence of what is wrong-a principle animating the will with high and fixed purposes of adherence to unsophisticated conscience-a principle of charity, justice, beneficence and purity, breaking forth from the heart, into a vigorous outward practice and exhibiting the strong and amiable characteristics ascribed to it in the concluding verse of my text-"Pure religion, and undefiled before God the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

Our duties, then, are plain and practicable. To render ourselves acceptable to our Creator, we have but rightly to employ the means he has set before us, for improving our minds in the knowledge of his being, attributes and will, and thence to gain clear ideas of our own duties, interests and prospects, to watch over our hearts and lives, and as far as in us lies, to preserve them from impurity, and sedulously to use our best endeavors for promoting the general welfare of mankind .-God has given us high intellectual endowments, and we are bound to make a free and diligent use of them, in searching afmendation to the gospel system, ter truth, but we are to do this, without reading of adults-too many of them filled with inflam-

looking with a scornful eye on our brother, who in the exercise of his faculties, has come to different conclusions from our We are to recollect, that however much the sentiments of others are at variance with ours, they can be no more so, than ours are at variance with theirs. We are to be zealous and active in advancing the cause of truth, without becoming big. ots to a party, or exhibiting ostentation of righteousness. We are to be seriously impressed with a just sense of our responsibilities, and of the proper character and present and future consequences of human conduct, without sinking into distrust of the supreme goodness, or cultivating an unamiable mournfulness of feeling, or assuming an air of sanctimonious austerity; we are to exercise ardent love to God and man, without degrading ourselves by a feverish unsalutary fanaticism; we are to observe with respectful attention whatever religious ordinances the New Testament prescribes, without becoming cold formalists. In the blended light of reason and the scriptures, we are to distinguish betwixt the operations of the spirit of God and the empty illusions of an excited imagination. We are to strive to cherish in our breasts the spirit that was in Christ, but to banish the spirit of religiour sectarianism, bigotry, and phrenzy; we are to have a due respect for our own welfare. without infringing on the rights of our neighbors-and we are to serve our fellow men, without neglecting what is due to ourselves. We are to use the world as not abusing it. We are to be industrious and frugal, and prudent, without becoming avaricious, sordid or mean. We are to strive for eminence in our several employments, without indulging a crafty, intrigu-We are ing, soil polluting ambition. cheerfully to taste the various innocent enjoyments of life, without suffering ourselves to be vitiated by sensuality. We are to be compassionate and beneficent towards the poor, the sick, and the friendless-to spread fuel on the cold hearthbread on the naked board-clothes over the shivering body - in a word, if we will be christians, we must copy the stainless example of Christ, the history of whose life is abbreviated into a single sentence, "Jesus went about doing good." It is thus we are to apprehend and practice "pure religion, and undefiled." Devoid Devoid of mystery, comprehensible and plain, are God's requirements, presenting a path so clearly marked, that the way-faring man, though a fool, need not err therein. "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

# THE INTELLIGENCER.

-"And Truth diffuse her radiance from the Press."

GARDINER, FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

"HOLY GHOST PREACHERS."

There are, it is known, amongst the Free-will Baptist preachers, some men who discard the idea of reading any book but the Bible, and pretend to be guided in all they say publicly by the special inspiraions of the Holy Ghost. They aspire to be called "Holy Ghost Preachers." To show that such persons are deceived, Elder Burbank, or Elder Buswell,-we know not which-in the Free-will Baptist Star at Limerick, states a fact which recently came to his knowledge. The preacher was a young man who has preached about one year. "He calculates on being what he calls a little, humble, spiritual preacher, and means to avoid pride and popular ty." He selected a text which had exclusive reference to the righteous, but proceeded to make an exclusive application of it to the wicked-thus evincing that he was grossly ignorant of the Bible. From this he went on "my hearers" of the awful consequences of living and dying in sin, calling on them to repent &c. The beauty of the story is, there "was not a sinner in the audience"! The writer was present himself, and "after the meeting closed, we made the inquiry, and lo! there was not a sinner in the assembly." The Elder naturally inquires, "What part of such a discourse, delivered under such circumstances, could be prompted by the Holy Spirit, which leads into all truth? Judge ye."

We learn from this, that the Editor of the Star is ot a sinner. The sight of such a man would be worth any one's journey to Limerick. Now we are far from believing that the Holy Spirit ought to be held responsible for all which this young man said; but still Elder B. may not have adopted a safe rule in judging the case. The Holy Spirit may regard those as sinners whom Elder B. would not allow to be sinners .-Possibly the mistake may have been on the part of the latter. Had Christ addressed a company of Pharisees as sinners, no doubt they would have concluded him to be an impostor and a stranger to the Holy

EDUCATION PERIODICALS.

Education Reporter and Journal of Education. This is a semi-monthly octavo work, published in Boston by Allen & Goddard, Agents for the proprietors. It is intended as a revival of a once valuable publicatron cutitled, The American Journal of Educationa work in which at the time we took some considerable interest. Each No. contains 16 pages, 12 of which relate directly to the daily and practical business of the parent and teacher. The other four pages are devoted to advertisements of Schools, Books of education, &c. Such a work is greatly needed in this country. The No. before us exhibits talents and devotedness on the part of the Editor, and is well filled. It has our wishes for success. The price per year, is, \$1, in advance.

Annals of Education. This is a work from the same source, and embracing twenty numbers of the above, will centain, in addition, four No. of 80 to 100 pages each, issued on quarter days. The price of this is \$3,00 in advance.

Juvenile Rambler. We have seen one or two Nos of this publication. We regard it as peculiarly werthy of attention-combining the utile cum dulce. Whilst there are so many papers in this country devoted to the

matory political and sectarian matter, scattered like the seeds of the thistle, on every wind, -ought not something in a newspaper form-free from the objectionable character of other papers-to be presented to the youth of our country? We believe that no works promise more utility than does that now before us .-It would be well for every family to have a weekly visit from the Rambler. It will bring fruit as well as flowers. We shall be happy to do what we can to promote its circulation amongst our friends. It is published weekly on half a demy sheet at \$1, per year by John Allen, No. 11, School street, Boston.

"FLORILLO'S" CALUMNY.

Christian Mirror of last week, an article of three columns length, headed by the inquiry "Who is Mr. Drew?" and signed "Florillo," containing throughout a base and wanton attack upon the professional and private character of the Editor of this paper. It is not our object here to enlarge upon the subject. We advert to it only to apprise our readers that we shall not fail to see that, in due time, justice is done to the author of the calumny. We will just add, that on Saturday last, we addressed a letter to Rev. Asa Cummings, editor of the Mirror, demanding the name of the writer of the article, for legal purposes; and requesting a return from him by Monday evening's mail. Yesterday morning we received a letter from Mr. C. declining to furnish us "for the present" with the authorship of Florilla, and holding himself responsible, in the mean time, for the article. We hope soon to hear from him again, fulfilling our original request. It is but an act of personal justice, that we should have the author's name. Let there be no shielding of the guilty behind the professedly innocent. We thank Mr. C. for the privilege he proposes to us, of being heard in self-defence through his columns.

ANOTHER CONVERSION IN THE MIN-

A letter from Rev. A. Arrington to the Editors of the Cincinnati Sentinel announces the pleasing fact, that he has recently burst the manacles of superstitition and is now rejoicing in the truth of God's universal salvation. - The editors describe him as a clergyman whose "talents are of the first order-blessed with a liberal education, and endowed with the gift of more than common oratorical powers .- His moral character is without a blemish." He was one of the most popular and successful ministers in the Methodist Episconal Church: and since his withdrawal has "received a certificate of his moral character and good standing from the Presiding Elder and his colleague." Mr. A. resides in Versailles, Indiana.

TEMPERANCE.

We copy, by request of the Secretary, the following account of a meeting of Traders in Farmington on the subject of Temperance. We very much approve of the spirit which the Traders brought to this meeting; believing that more can be done in this way to check the progress of intemperance than in almost any other. If every Trader in the State would resolve to retail no ardent spirits, an immense good would result-or rather a hideous evil would be stayed and corrected. We have always been of the opinion, that there is no greater curse to this country than the existence of

At a meeting of Traders from the towns of New Sharon, Chesterville, Wilton, Strong, Philips, Industry, Mercer, and Farmington, held at the Academy Hall, in Farmington Centre Village, on Monday the 16th inst. at one o'clock, P. M. in pursuance to notice published in the Sandy River (Yeoman, "for the purpose of organizing themselves into a Society for the more complete suppression of intemperance." The meeting was called to order by John Titcoms, and elected Peter WEST, Esq. Chairman, and ISAAC TYLER, Secretary.

ects of the meeting, Voted to choose a Committee to consist of lone from each of the above named towns to prepare and report Resolutions for the consideration of this meeting-Chose Messrs, Charles Smith, of New Sharon-Pecalies Clark, Chesterville-David Fletcher, Wilton - Benj. F. Eastman, Strong -Charles Church, Phillips - Hannibal Ingalls, Mercer-and Thomas Crosswell, Farmington, said committee. Voted to add John Titcomb, Farmington-Joseph Bullen, New Sharon and James Dyer, of Phillips.

Voled, That when this meeting adjourn,

it will adjourn to the first Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M at this place. The above Committee having attended to

the duties assigned them, reported a preamble and Resolutions which were amended and unanimously adopted as follows:-

Whereas, The Traders from several towns on Sandy River and vicinity, having assembled agreeable to notice given in the Sandy River Yeeman, for the purpose of taking measures for the more complete suppression of Intemperance, therefore Resolved, that although there may be difference, of opinion in regard to the necessity, or benefit of ardent spirits; yet it is the sense of this meeting that more evil results from the intemperate, than benefit from the temperate use of the article in question; and consequently its exclusion from our country would promote the general good. Resolved, that we believe that whatever

promotes the good of the whole, promotes also the good of each individual comprising the whole, and consequently, we consider it not only our duty, as good citizens, but for our interest, to take such measures as shall most effectually exclude ardent spirits from our country.

Resolved, that it is the sense of this meet-

ing that the Mercantile class of the community, who have been engaged in the traffic of ardent spirits, have contributed more to extend the evil of intemperance, than any other portion of our fellow citizens, and if it has been a source of pecuniary profit to them they are now better able to sustain the loss, which would result from abandoning this traffic-if, on the contrary, as many think, it has not been a source of such profit, the reason is obvious, why it should be abandoned.

Resolved, that while we profess to wish well for the cause of temperance, and for the efforts of those who are endeavoring to promete it, we do not act consistently, so as we are furnishing the means to extend intemperance, and thus paralyzing the efforts le to suppress it.

Resolved, therefore, that after having da posed of our present stock of ardent spirits, in the most judicious manner, we will not replenish our stock of this article, except wines to be sold for church purposes and sickness, and alcohol in the shops of the apothecary

-relying upon the aid of Divine Providence and the Patronage and encouragement of the temperate, sober and virtuous, to support us

Resolved, that for the more effectual pro-Resolved, that for the more enectual promotion of the above object we formour selves into a society by the name of the Sandy River Mercantile Temperance Society, and that a committee of five be chosen to draft a Constitution and present it at the adjourned meeting of this Society to be held on the first Tuesday of June next.

Chose the following persons a committee to draft a Constitution-Charles G. Smith, John Titcomb, Henry Johnson, Charles Church, and Benj. F. Eastman.

Voted, that an address be delivered on the first Tuesday of June next, at the Centre Meeting House in Farmington, at one o'clock P. M. by some person who shall be selected by the committee chosen to draft a Constitution, and that members of Temperance Socie. ties in the vicinity, and all others favorable to the cause of Temperance, be respectfully invited to attend.

Volca, That a committee be appointed to acquaint those persons who signed the circular notifying this meeting, and such others as they may think proper, with the proceed-ings of this meeting and solicit their coopera-

Voted, that this committee consist of all the members of this meeting.

Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting

be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Sandy River Yeoman and such other papers as feel friendly to the cause of temperance.

Voted, to adjourn.

Peter West, Chairman. ISAAC TYLER, Secretary. The above meeting was composed of the following

traders-viz. Charles G. Smith. Franklin Weeks, Thomas Croswell, J. F. W. Gould, Joseph Bullen, Z. Atkins, Elisha Atkins, Moses Hanscom, Isaac Tyler, John Tilcomb, Peter West.

David Fletcher, Edward Butler, Henry A. Brooks, Benj. F. Eastman, Thomas Hunter 2d, James Dyar, Charles Church, Hannibal Ingalls. Pescallies Clark.

PROPOSED PAPERS.

It is stated in the Utica Magazine, that Br. J. B. Pitkin late of Union in this State, has issued proposals for publishing a Universalist paper in Richmond, Va. We thought Br P. was one of the editors of the Southern Pioneer at Baltimore. Perhaps a prospectus for this has been mistaken for a new one at Richmond. An excellent Sermon from this promising bruther will be found on our first page this week.

From the Trumpet we learn that Br. Z. Fuller of Phildelphia has issued proposals for publishing "The Philadelphian Liberalist"---medium-folio-weekl,-\$2 per annum in advance.

PRINCIPLE.

It is stated as a fact, that the orthodox Church in Ellsworth, which had put a member under discipline for believing and publicly defending the doctrine of Universal Salvation, has resolved to restore him to full fellowship on the principle that a belief in this doetrine is no reason why a person should be excluded from the Church of Christ. We are happy to see this principle established in an orthodox Church-it looks like an approach to a more liberal and christian order of things.

NEW PAPER.

We have received the third No. of a new Universalist paper recently commenced in Keeseville, N. Y. entitled "The Christian's Bower and Northern Luminary." It is printed in an octavo form, each No. containing 16 pages, and published twice a month at \$1 50 per year in advance. Twenty five cents are added for every three months neglect of payment .-The editors are Rev. J. Bradley and Rev. B. H. Ful-

NEW SOCIETIES.

A Universalist Society was formed a short time since in Greenwich, Washington Co. N. Y. Col. R. Stone, J. Dickie, and A. V. Groot were chosen Trustees, and H. M. Stone, Clerk.

Another Society of Universalists has been recently gathered in Torrington, Con.

A Universalist Society has been formed in Jersey township, Licking Co. Ohio.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.] JOURNEY TO MAINE.

Br. Drew.--1 have thought since my return that a short account of my journey might not be uninteresting to the numerous readers of your valuable paper.

Feb. 24th. I left my family, and went as far as Hyannis, to preach on exchange with my

brother, who is the nearest preacher of our order, and the only one between here and Plymouth, a distance of forty miles. He has a fine society, and the cause there seems to be in a flourishing condition. 27th. I started for Boston. On my way,

through Plymouth I met with Br. Bugbee, one of our best preachers, and to whom I am much indebted. It was he who encouraged me in the beginning of my ministerial career eight miles from Plymouth in Carver where I commenced preaching. I used then frequently to visit this kind brother for advice, and always I found myself strengthened in the good work. Such a friend, every young preacher needs. I left there for Boston, where we arried the same day. In the evening I called on Gen. Cobb, who was sent from the Brewster society as a representative. He has been one of the leading men in our great cause on the Cape, and his exertions have been so well known that he has sometimes been denominated the Father of Universalism in this section. We visited Father Ballou in evening and we were mutually pleased with his interesting and instructive conversation. 28th. Started for Portsmouth, and found

myself in the hospitable mansion of Br. King about four o'clock. There too, I met with Br. Stickney. We spent the evening in a very | leasant manner. Br. King appears to be a very happy man, and to be wholly engaged in the cause. His company is cheering. No one can visit him without being made happy.

29th. Went to Portland. Arrived about 4 o'clock, and called on Br. Rayner. Here I had an interesting interview, but learnt, to my regret that a Dr. Ford had that morning

nied him, had I been in Portland sooner. March 1st. Went to Brunswick, and passal the night with my Uncle's family.

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2d the night to Augusta. There for the first 2d. Went to Augusta. We had had previous corresdence, so that I felt almost personally usinted. I had long wished to see you now were gratified. It was to me, ind, a delightful meeting.

To-day went to Waterville. I was re-

redinto the family of a Maj. Bolckom, who during my stay showed me every kindness. Here I was introduced to Dr. Ford. I found in to be a firm Universalist, who though he was just getting into practice, hesitated not declare his real principles. I admired his declare his real principles. Such an honourble course won my affections, and must sentially gain kim the love and respect of who know him. In evening I was introwho salpheus Lyon, Esq. who though a next to Alpheus Lyon, Esq. who though a wyer was actively engaged in the good are. With him I was much pleased. 41. Preached in Waterville to-day to a re-

gertable congregation.

9. Preached a lecture at Kendall's mills. 11th. Again I preached in Waterville to a

ood congregation.
Pils. To-day I left Waterville, and it was ith regret. I had there found kind friends, scially in the family of Major Bolckom. was one of the principal supporters of e society. He seemed to be very much ened in the cause. There was an indepenne and candour about him which I aded. I went as far as Sidney, accompaned by Dr. Ford, and spent the evening with apt. Dean Bangs, a venerable and interest-

old gentleman. 13th. To-day we again met in Augusta.-Here I again was welcomed. Your kindness me was certainly not expected, and therefore I feel more than words can express for liope at some future day to be able to m your numerous favours. Here we arated, and I was obliged to leave you and Dr. with regret. I arrived in Bowdoin-

same evening. 14th. Preached a lecture here. In this place I ged with a Hon. S. Gardiner. In his family eived every attention. Here I had the onill mrn that I was afficted with in my jour-This was a nervous head-ache, which led me about three hours. Every kindness as shown to me, although I was an entire ranger. Indeed, I can never forget this esting and benevolent family. Mr. Gardseemed not only to believe the sentiment miversal love, but to practice its benign

15th. Went to Bath, where I expected to ch, but found no meeting had been aped, owing to not having received my let-I was, however, not sorry; especially en I learned that the society was blessed the labors of Br. Folsom of Freeport I was kindly entertained in the family Mr. Pettingell,a zealous and devout Uni-

6h. Went to Brunswick.

18th. Preached to day to a good congregaconsidering the unpleasantness of the Here I became acquainted with Major send, and with the Mr. Raymond. pleased with the independence particuof one of the Raymonds, who though to declare himself a Universalist. engaged heart and soul in the cause. He not encumbered with the shackles of darity. Here I found a collision between ersalists and Unitarians. It was beginning ie seen that the latter were no more lib al than the Orthodox. Such a state of ings cannot last long. Unitarians must eimbackwards or forwards; they must eifall into the ranks of Orthodoxy or of Un salism. I suspect, they would take the lead, hey could, but since Universalism has begun prevail, this is impossible. We embrace world and no sect can do more. Before doctrine was started, there was a chance go before all other sects, but now that opity is lost, perhaps, forever.

th. Went to Freeport, and spent a little with Br. Folsom and Mr. Adams. The said he owed his conversion to a Mr. d of Dorcester, a good Universalist, who s travels through the country effects good. Here I had a very pleasant visit. 20th. Went to Portland.

21st. Called on Father Rayner.

22d. To-day visited Br. Brimblecom. While re, Brs. Folsom and Adams came, and we d a delightful interview. 23d. To day Brs. Brimblecom, Forbes, Fol-

Adams, Stevens, and myself all dined Father Rayner. Here we spent some th Father Rayner. Here we spent some recons moments. We were so happy that wen started the idea of the immortality the whole creation, even down to the lest insect. I am pleased with the theoand though it may be thought wild, it is impossible, it may be true. I have said et can go beyond us, but here is certain-Would it not be best to opportunity. by the ground? I am almost disposed to an essay on it. If I should, I suppose would not hesitate to give it publicity. eparated in the afternoon highly gratiwith our interview.

th. To-day I preached in Portland for Br. her, who went to Buxton. He returnand preached in evening from Romans

7th, Left Portland for Boston. In this (city) I was pleased with the people.— Rayner and his amiable family paid me attention. His company is very interh and he seems to be wholly engaged good cause. I also spent some time Mr. Bugbee, brother to the preachers. I enjoyed myself very much. say that the week I spent in Portland e of the happiest that I ever enjoyed. Arrived in Boston. Went as far as in, and spent the night at Br. Cobb's .-met with Br. Dinsmore.

Went to-day to Watertown, and very plesant time in connexion with orse and Br. Balch. The latter is moving to Claremont.

. Started for Brewster.

s. Arrived in safety and found my famgood health.

here I cannot help expressing my ide to Providence for the preservamy health, and for all other mercies. hstanding the inclemency of the seaand my constant exposure, yet my health etter than usual. What may be the my visit I cannot tell. The brethren Merville expressed a desire for me to there. I am pleased with the village with the people. Maine is a flourishing Our doctrine seems, in many places,

left for Waterville, and that I could have act to be the popular sentiment. Things seem tion to amend the bill, so as to restore to to be in a more systematic order than in Massachusetts. I rejoice that our brethren in Waterville have succeeded so well. I learned that they were about to erect a house, and that nearly all the pews were disposed of. I return them and you my sincere thanks for all favours. To all our brethren there I must say, but I hope only for a short time, 'finally. brethren, farewell: be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

Yours, in the bonds of affection. W. A. DREW. CHARLES SPEAR.

### THE CHRONICLE.

"And eatch the manners living as they rise." GARDINER, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1832.

GOVERNMENTAL PI-ALMOST. At the recent general elections in Rhode Island, no election was effected of Governor, Lt. Governor, nor of a Senate. Were it not for the previsions of a law passed at the very last session of the Legislature, the Government of Rhade Island would, on the first Wednesday of May next, stop and expire. Thus peradventure, the charter would have reverted to Charles 11, or his successor on the British throne. What a good fortune, that the last Legislature were so wise as 19 make previsions against a most improbable contingency!

MAYOR OF PERTLAND. Hon. A. L. Emerson has been elected Mayor of Portland by plurality of 38 votes over Hon. J. C. Churchill. The whole number of votes was between 1400 and 1500.

CHOLERA. More than half of the cases of the Cholera in London prove fatal. The number of new cases from the 8th to the 19th of March was 503, of whom 206 died. The whole number of cases hitherto is 944, deaths 500.

OUTRAGE AT WASHINGTON .- Saturday the 15th inst. the Speaker laid before the House the following communication:

To the Hon. A. Stevenson, Speaker of the House of Representatives: Sir-I was waylaid in the street, near to my boarding house, last night, about 8 o'clock, and attacked, knocked down by a bludgeon, and severely bruised and wounded by Samuel Houston, late of Tennessee, for words spoken in my place, in the House of Representatives, by reason of which I am confined

in the House, and attend to the interests of my constituents. I communicate this information to you and request that you will lay it before the House.

to my bed, and unable to discharge my duties

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM STANBERRY,
Member of the H. of R., from Ohio.

April 14th, 1832. This being read the Speaker asked "what disposition do the House wish to make upon this communication." Mr T. Hall moved that it be referred to the Committee on Privilege. Mr Vance offered the following reso-

Resolved, That the speaker do issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms attending to the House, commanding him to take into custody, wherever to be found, the body of Samuel Houston, and the same in his custody, to keep, subject to the further order and direction of this House.

After a long debate the resolution of Mr Vance was adopted by a vote of 145 to 25.
In pursuance of the order, Mr. Houston was brought before the house on Monday, and allowed 24 hours, the time fixed by him self, for preparing his defence. On Tuesday, a Committee on Privileges, to which the subject had been referred on Monday, report ed a form of proceeding, upon which an animated and desultory debate arose. The report was accepted and Wednesday at one

o'clock appointed for the investigation.

New Boiling Apparatus .- Mr. Perkins the celebrated engineer, has recently discovered and obtained a patent for a new mode of boiling, by a process so simple, that it is a subject of surprise to all who see it, that it has not been earlier among our useful im examents. It consists in placing within a boiler, of the form common to the purpose to which it is applied, and of all capacities, from coffee pots to steam boilers, a vessel so placed that it may, by slight stays, be kept at equal distances from the sides and the bottom of the boiler, and having its rim below the level of the liquid, the inner vessel has a hole in the bottom about one third of its diameter. On the application of the fire to the boiler, the heated liquor rises in the space between the two vessels, and its place is supplied by the descent of the column in the inner vessel, or as Mr. Perkins calls this part of the apparatus, the circulator; for the ascending portion having the space it occupied supplied by the descending liquid in the centre, and the level of the centre being kept up by the running in of the heated portion which has risen on the sides-a circulation rapidly begins and continues; thus bringing into contact with the heated bottom and sides of the boiler the coldest portion of the liquid. By this process the rapidity of evaporation is excessive, far exceeding that of any method previously known; whilst the bottom of the boiler, having its acquired heat constantly carried off by the circulating liquid, never burns out, nor rises in temperature many degrees above the heat of the liquid .-In many manufactures this is a most important discovery, especially in salt works, brewers' boilers, and for steam boilers; and, applied to our culinary vessels, no careless cook can burn what she has to dress in a boiler by neglecting to stir it, as the circulation pre vents the bottom of the boiler from ever acquiring heat enough to do mischief. need hardly add, that this discovery is esteemed by men of science to be one of the most useful and important of the present day .- Literary Gazette.

Congress.

In the House, on Thursday last, several speeches were made on the Pension Bill, and some amendments were rejected and others adopted. Mr. Everett's amendment, which goes to establish that feature of the present pension law, that requires an applicant to prove himself poor, was adopted, 81 to 44. The motion to include those who defended the fronties in the Indian wars was rejected. An amendment to strike out six months service and insert three months, so as to include the militia who had served only interesting and important revolutionary transthree months was agreed to 70 to 57. A mo-

the pension rol! those who had been stricken from it because their property exceeded the limit fixed by the department, was adopted; the question was asked whether those restor-ed were to receive the arrears of peusion and the reply was, that they were not to receive any thing for arrears. A motion to make the pensions granted by the bill commence March 4th, 1832, instead of Jan. 1st 1830, was agreed to. An amendment proposing to give the old soldiers donations out of the public lands, instead of money, was rejected. The bill as amended was ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned.

There was considerable debate in the SEN-ATE, fast week, in regard to foreign ministers. Mr. Clay said our foreign missions had in a few years increased from 14 to 18 or 19 -that the whole profits of our commerce with Gautemala would not defray the ex-penses of the mission. His motion to strike from the Appropriation Bill the salary and outfit for a Charge to Gautemala was negatived. On Friday last, a motion to strike out the appropriation for an outfit for a minister to France, in the room of Mr. Rives, who is about to return home, gave rise to some discussion. The question being put there appeared 21 ayes and 21 nays, and the Vice President voting in the affirmative, the motion to strike out was carried. Mr. Clay moved to strike out the provision for a minister to Belgium, on the ground that the mission was unnecessary, but the question was not deci-

Latest from England.

The New-York papers of Friday, contain extracts from Havre papers to March 15th, containing dates from Paris to the 14th and London to the 12th.

The landing of the French troops in

has eaused uneasiness and excitement in Europe, and given much speculation among the various journalists.

The London Courier of the 12th March says-"It is with pain we have to say, that notwithstanding the good feeling which exists between England and France, Lord Palmerston has thought it necessary to express great discontent at the occupation of Ancona by the French."

Another paper remarks upon the above, that it is the story of the Tories; that in fact Prince Talleyrand was the projector of the expedition to Italy, and that with the privity of the English Government.

LONDON, March 9th. The language of Count Orloff, at the Hague has been decided and pacific. The Dutch begin to open their eyes to the blind and selfish policy of their Sovereign, and it is said, that the gallant Prince of Orange himself remonstrated with his father on the imprudence of a course which may involve him in a ruisous, oppressive and unnecessary war. Important dispatches were received vester-

day from Count Orloff, and a Conference was held in the afternoon. The Ambassadors continued in deliberation four hours. Mr Henry Bouverie, Commissioner of the

Customs in London, committed suicide on the 5th. MADRID, March 5 .-- There are constant apprehensions of desertion to Don Pedro from from the Spanish army. On account of this, only the troops most to be trusted are sent to the frontiers. On the frontiers

of Portugal there are now 28,000 men, besides 18,000 in Catalonia, and 15,000 in Burgos and Valladolid. The choice of M. Rayneval to represent France at Madrid, is said to be designed to gratify our court.

Lisbon, Feb. 20.—From St. Michaels we

have news in five days that a part of the expedition of Don Pedro has already arrived there with troops destined to act against Don Miguel. It is said that Madeira has fallen into the hands of the Constitutionalists.

London, March 7.—A meeting of the Med-

ical Society of London took place last night at their rooms in Bolt Court, Fleet-street, Dr Borne in the Chair. The subject of discussion was the cholera, and several eminent medical men delivered their opinions respecting that disorder. The general opinion appeared to be that exaggerated statements had been put forth respecting it; that the disease now existing was a mild one, and if ta-ken in time could be cured. Most of those present concurred in the opinion that the want of proper food and comforts was the main cause of cholera. Mr. Shirley described several cases of cholera which had come under his observation, and said he had good evidence for asserting that the city of London was never in a more healthy state than at present.

The Bank Investigation .- The Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday morning, says on this subject--

"We understand that the Bank Committee concluded the labors of their investigation, so far as relates to an examination of wit nesses, accounts, &c. on Saturday last/ Several of the Committee will, however, remain in the city a few days longer, in order to give their report regularity and form, as well with the object of receiving from the Bank several documents necessary to a full understanding of the affairs of the institution .--We trust and believe the rumers of the day to the contrary notwithstanding, that the re port will prove satisfactory to a majority of Congress-to a majority of the people, and to the friends of the bank generally.

FUTURITY .- Whatever may be thought of particular faiths and sects, says Moore in his life of Sheridan, a belief in a life beyond this world, is the only thing that pierces through the walls of our prison house, and lets hope shine in upon a scene that would be otherwise bewilderd and desolate. That believers, who have each the same haven in prospect, should invite us to join them, on their respective ways to it, is at least a benevolent officiousness, but that he, who has no prospect, or hope himself, should seek for companionship in his road to annihilation, can only be explained by that tendency in human creatures, to count upon each other in their despair, as well as in their hope.

LIER OF GOVERNEUR MORRIS. - Gray and Bowen, of Boston, have published in three large octavo volumes, Sparks' life of this dis tinguished man, tagether with selections from his correspondence and miscellaneous papers. The biography is peculiarly interesting from the close connexion between the life of the individual, and some of our most

ACCIDENT. An event occurred in this town on Wednesday last, which we hope will operate as a warning to boys to be exceful in handling fire arms. A lad about 14 years old, son of the late Mr. Jonathan Folsom of Portsmouth, being on a visit to his friends in this town, went out with another boy to shoot some birds-after a few ineffectual shots, the gun was again charged with powder, and and a large quantity of beans introduced into the muzzle, and propably rammed down hard. When the gun was again attempted to be discharged, it burst near the breach, and the boy's left hand was shattered in a most shocking manner-two fingers were torn off at the lower joint, and the others so much injured, that they required amoutation. The sition, and was so much facerated that it is doubtful whether it can be saved .- Excler

Dr. SAMUEL G. Howe. One of the most interesting pieces of intelligence to us, by the late arrivals from Europe, is furnished by the following paragraph from a French pa-per. - Boston Courier.

"Dr. Howe, a citizen of the United States of America, who was sent to Berlin by the Polish Committee of Paris, of which he is a member for the purpose of distributing relief to the refugees traversing Prussia on their way to France, has been arrested at Berlin, and thrown into prison. When the letter which brought this intelligence was sent off, none of his friends were allowed access to him."-- La Revolution.

ACCIDENT. Mr. Seth Chapin, of Chicoper, aged 73, was burnt to death at Springfield, evening of 13th inst. having become entangled in some bru-h when attempting to extinguish a fire which had taken in a brush fence. - Dr. Hintze's horse took fright while standing at his door in Baltimore, 15th inst. and run; a boy who was in the gig sprang out just as the horse plunged into the Dock: the gig was broken, but the traces being cut, the horse was landed safe. Three negroes owned by J. C. Baker, Esq. Co. N. C. were drowned 4th inst. while taking a heavy canoe load of bricks home from Edenton; all efforts to save them were ineffectual. On the same day, a sailor fell from the top-gallant mast of schr. Dime, and died in a few hours.

Naval .- We understand that the frigate United States, which has been thoroughly repaired under the direction of Com. Chauncy. the commanding officer of this yard and station, is now fitting for foreign service—and that Capt. Jno. B. Nicolson, is ordered to take command as Flag Captain of the Mediterranean squadron, under Com. Patterson, who goes out to relieve Com. Biddle, who has, for the last three years, been on that station as commander of our squadron. - N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Club-law appears to be valid in Northampton. A man travelling on foot from Worcester was suspected of stealing one or two handkerchiefs from a tavern near N. and was overtaken there by a man from the tavern, who gave the alleged thief an unmerciful beating with a cowhide, opposite the Court-The foot traveller was committed to jail, and the other is to be tried for a breach of the peace.

The wife of a counterfeiter named Hering, was arrested on Friday evening at Albany, in the act of conveying to the room in which her husband is confined, a small bag containing a phial of aquafortis, beeswax, a small saw, &c. &c., forming a complete apparatus for effecting an escape. The wife vas committed to prison for her kindness.

Marming. One hundred and thirty-three young Physicians lately received their de-grees in Philadelphia - and at the recent comnencement of the Medical Department of Kentucky University, ninety four degrees of M. D. were conferred.

PALM LEAF HATS .- There were made last year in the United States, principalty in Massachusetts, two millions of Palm Leaf Hats. An equal number will be made this year. The wholesale price per hat ranges from 10 cents to 100. according to quality.

It said that the yearly meeting of the Soiety of Friends, at their session last week, in Philadelphia, made a rule of discipline to disown any member of that society who was concerned either in the distillation or sale of ardent spirits, if they could not be prevailed upon to relinquish the practice.

Letters from Nantucket give a very favorable account of the school established on that island, by Admiral Coffin. Eighty-five pupils are now taught in the institution. notice that the ferule, the birch and the monotorial system, are all excluded from the "Coffin school,"

Every incorporated library company is entitled, as a donation from Congress, to a copy of "The Diplomatic Correspondence of the A-merican Revolution," edited by Jared Sparks, Esq. in 12 vols. octavo. The work is valued

Considerable excitement exists in Rochester, N. Y. in consequence of alleged instances of violating the grave.

Cucumbers. A gentleman in Tennessee advertises that he has discovered that strewing Indian Meal on Cucumber hills will prevent insects and reptiles from approaching the vines.

DUELS .- . The Portsmouth State Herald says that since the settlement of New England but five duels have been fought within its

GAMBLING. It is said that in a certain section of the country, the favorite gambling amusement is kicking shins for a pint of rum!

General Lafayette is preparing for publication his own Memoirs, which, when completed, will doubtless be one of the most interesting works which have issued from the press during the last half century.

Impostors. It is said that a hand of impostors, pretending to be Polish Refugees, are prowling about the country, preying upon the humane and charitable.

APPOINTMENTS.

Br. N. C. FLETCHER will preach in Waldoborough (and not in "Bowdoinham," as erroneously printed in our last) on the first and second Sundays in May next. Br. GEO. BATES will preach in Bowdoinham village on the 1st Sunday in May.

Br. E. WELLINGTON will preach in Norway on

the 1st Sunday in May.

MARRIED.

In Bath, on the 23d ince, by them. Afford A. Folom, of Freeport, Capt. Banks have B. Where, of Charles from, Mass. to Mos. Mark E. A. C. Panscott, daughter of De. Borg. Personal, of Bull.

In Westbreck, by Kov. Dr. Nichels, of Partiand, Win. Pitt Fessender, Eq. to Miss Elles M. despiter of James Deeing, Eig.

of James Deering, Esq.
In New York, Mr. Robert D. Owen, of New Harmony, to Miss Mary Jane, Company of Mr. S. Robinson.

DIED, In Winthrop, Miss Mercy E. wife of Mark Fisher, aged 29 years. Mark, only obild of Mark Fisher,

aged 14 days. In Bangor, Mr. Daniel McIntire, aged 23, late of In Buckfield , Feb. 17, Enrily, daughter of Rev. Sec.

Kennelauk.

In Buckfield, Feb. 17, Eurily, daughter of Rev. Sch. Stetson, aged 15 years.

This youth was taken bleeding at the large, about eight snouth previous to her death; and continued gradually te decline, with a distressing cough till ber departure. She was confined to the house about five months; but only three weeks to her bed. From the first she expressed resignation to the will of Gode either to live or die. The latter part of her sickness, she said, she had no wish to get well; for she should have to die; and as she had anoficeed, and washed so far away, she chose to go. And some of the last days of her life, she wished every day might be her last.—Yet she never murmured at her bot. She believed that when she was absent from the body, she should put on that when she should put off her mertal, she should put on immortality; that when her house of clay should be dissolved, she should have a building of God an house not made with hands eternal in the bravens—Son after she began to raise blood, she was followed and ascend to Jeans, to dwell with him in glory."—She told her mother, that these words run in her mind continually for many months, before she was confined. Hence, she said, she had no fear of death. She did not want distress, and to be stifled for want of breath, as she would be in her fits of coughing. She was always calm and patient, willing to take whatever her mother thought best. The only wish she had, was to see her absent brother. She would not live till her birth day, which was on the next week, after her death.

Emily was a remarkable child. Before she was

Emily was a remarkable child. Before she was Emily was a remarkable child. Before she was thought to be capable of learning, she would, by hearing the other older children, repeat their hyuns, commat and repeat them, so that when strangers visited the house, they would be surprized to hear her. And this gift of God she retained and improved as long as she was well. By reading over a piece of poetry a few times, she treasured it in her momory, so that she could entertain her friends by the hour together, in repeating spiritual hymns. These hymns she said, were a comfort to her, when she could neither read are hear on account of her weakness.

The last hymn she repeated was the following, "Vial spark of heavenly flame, Quit, O quit this mortal frame," &c. After very deliberately repeating the first verse she had to stop, and cough a few moments; then she commenced again, and with peculiar emphasis, and sensible application to herself, went through

first verse she had to stop, and cough a few moments; then she commenced again, and with peculiar emphasis, and sensible application to herself, went through with it. At the beginning of the second verse, she was some moved. "Hark they whisper, angels say, Sister spirit come away." And as she closed, she seemed animated with a cheerful hope. "O grave where is thy victory? O death where is thy sting?" Now her parents do not mourn as those who have no hope. What is their loss, they trust, is her gain. Though she suffered much, yet she retained her senses to the last. She was sensible that she was a sinner, but she laid held of the hope set before her, in the gospel of Jesus Clurist, who come into the world to save sinners.

In the death of young persons, we see the uncertainty of life. In the resignation and poace of the dying, we see the worth of faith in the glorious gospel. May all the young, who may hear of her death, be induced to remember now their Creator, in the days of their youth, before the evil days of sickness and death come.

death come.

Her parents are taught to say, "the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord,"-Comm.

# MARINE JOURNAL.

FORT OF GARDINER.
Saturday, April 21.—Arrived, sch'r Globe, Fester,

Monday, April 23 .- Arrived, sch'rs Bonny-Bont,

Monday, April 23.—Arrived, sch'rs Bonny-Boat, Mooers, Beston; Susan, Carter, Pertland; Mile, Brookings, Bath; Hunter, Baker, Yarmeuth; sloop Betsey, Orr, Portland.
Sailed, sch'rs Experiment, Brookings, Bosten; Wornomontogus, Waite, do.
Wednesday, April 25.—Arrived, sloops Nancy-Barvey, Phinney, Sandwich; Eunice, Perry, do.; Libert Bullet, Delich, Perry, do.; Libert Bullet, Perry, do.; Libert Bull erty, Ellis, do.; Deborah, Lowis, do.; Henrietta, Perry.

Thursday, April 26 .- Arrived, sch'rs Copray,

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers until the 10th of May next, for building by contract a Meeting-house near Dreaden Bridge—Dimensions—38 by 54 feet on the groud, 19 feet postentry within the body of the house 8 feet wide—belfry resting upon the roof. The plan of the inside is copied from a house lately built at West Pittstop. The work must be of good materials and done in a plan manner. A contract will be taken to complete said house, painting included, either from the cills or foundation. Fer further particulars inquire of either further particulars inquire of either
CHARLES THAYER,
JAMES HOUDLETTE,

GILMORE BLEN THO'S SHERMAN, NATH'L STONE, GEO. THEOBALD, REUBEN MESERVE.

Dresden, April 25, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE petitioners of the Franklin Bank are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting of said petition; ers will be holden at the Selectmen's room in Gardiner, on Tuesday, May 1st, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of accepting a code of by-laws and transacting such other business relative to the organization of said. Bank as may be deemed expedient.

D. L. MILLIKIN, See'y.

Gardiner, April 23d, 1832.

MAHOGANY.

MAHOGANY.

BLAKE & KITTREDGE,

(Formerly GRIDLEY, BLAKE & Co.

City Market Building, Brattle street, Boston.

HAYE FOR SALE,

HAYE FOR SALE,

MAHOGANY, selected with grant
and comprising the best

assortment of branch and plain Malogany to be found in the city, sawed into all dimensions and thickness of joist, plank, boards and veneers, suitable for Cabinet Makers, House and Ship Carpenters, or for Factories, which they will sell at the lowest market price and in lots of any quantity that their customers may be agcommodated without purchasing any superfluous stock.

B. & K. respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine for themselves or send their orders, which will be attended to the same as if they were present. Boston, April 20, 1832.

Spring Goods.
GORDON & STODDARD,
No. 78 and 80 State Street, BOSTON,
HAVE received by the late arrivals from Europe
200 packages, comprising an extensive assortment of WOOLLEN, COTTON, LINEN and STUPP Goods, which they offer for sale Low for cash a

FURNITURE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction at the Stere on posite the Store of E. Swan & Co. on Saturday the 5th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a quantity of Household FURNITURE, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Carpet, Beds and Bedding, &c. &c. Terms made known at the time of sale.

April 23. GEORGE SHAW, Austioneer.

#### POETRY.

THE EVENING.

Now, nearly fled was sunset's light, Leaving but so much of its beam
As gave to objects, late so bright,
The coloring of a shadowy dream;
And there was still where day had set And there was still where day had set A flush that spoke him loath to die— A last link of his glory yet, Binding together earth and sky, Oh! why is it that twilight best Becomes e'en brows the loveliest?

That dimness, with its softening touch, Can bring out grace unfelt before, And charms we ne'er can see too much. When seen but half enchant the more.

Why is it, but, that every joy In fulness finds its worst alloy And half a bliss but hoped or guessed, Is sweeter than the whole possessed— That Beauty dimly shone upon, A creature all ideal grows; and there's no light from moon or sur And there's no light from Like that imagination throws-Like that imagination throws—
Why is it but that fancy shrinks
Even from a bright reality,
And turning inly, feels and thinks
For heavenlier things than e'er will be.

## AGRICULTURE.

From the American Farmer. FRUIT AND FLOWERS. BY DAVID THOMAS. Concluded from our last.

A small garden that affords a view of the adjacent lands, is more pleasant than when surrounded by high walls; yet so many advantages attend this kind of enclosure, that a farmer may well forego the pleasure of a finer prospect.

The north border divided into boarded apartments about seven feet in length and protected in severe weather by wooden covers (which on mild days may be turned up to admit the air and light,) is of great value to the florist who has no green house; and enables him to keep many plants which would perish in the open ground.

But the south border on an east and west line under the north side of a high wall or board fence is not less important. Many of our finest native flowers perish when taken from the forest and exposed to the summer sun; and several exotics are not more able to support heat. Last season we had a deep trench cut three feet wide, and then filled with vegetable earth and rich loam. We consider it more valuable than any equal portion of the open garden. Here seeds may be sown which are even so fine as only to bear a slight covering of earth, but which yet require to be kept moist, and from which the young plants are so small and weak

as to perish in hot sunshine; and here slips

and cuttings may be rooted which would

irrecoverably wither beyond its shade.

Such a border, screened from the sun in the hotter part of the day, will remain moist when the open garden is suffering from drought. But many plants require the full heat of the summer as well as moisture. For these we have a wide border trenched two feet deep, into which rich loam and much vegetable matter were thrown in alternate layers, but which do not quite rise to the common surface; and into this is led all the surplus water of the garden in rainy weather. We have no fountain, and this was adopted as a substitute. In winter the snow settles more on this low spot, and the frost penetrates but little below the surface.

There are also plants of the hills which are very desirable; and in a level garden, an artificial mound may be constructed at small expense. For such plants as require a sandy soil, the cultivator, whose garden is a clayey loam, may raise a border on the common surface, ten or twelve inches high, composed of yellow pit sand (not free from clay) and vegetable earth from the woods. The labor is trifling; and notwithstanding the prejudice against "carting in dead sand," our own experience has shown that it forms one of the finest of factitious soils.

As a summary, some ornamental plants do best on a raised border; others on the common level; and a third class below the common level. Some require the full blaze of the summer sun; while others only flourish in a shade approaching to twilight. Attention to these hints by the florist, would save hundreds of fine plants.

No inconsiderable part of the skill of the regular gardener, relates to multiplying plants which increase too slowly, if left to the unassisted operations of nature; and as duplicates of particular kinds are very desirable to every proprietor, either for himself or for others, we offer the following notices.

Last year we took scales from the roots of the pomponian lily, the double white lily, and the spotted white lily about mid-summer, and set them in a box of vegetable earth which was shaded, and in dry weather watered. In autumn, almost every scale had formed a small bulb where the end had been severed from the main root; and some of these new plants had even at that time produced single leaves. This spring some are already in four leaves .-We hope that by this method Lilium japonicum L spectabile, and some others may soon be so much increased as to be offered at reasonable prices.

The seeds of the oriental poppy rarely vegetate; but small bits of the root separated in autumn, produce leaves in spring. We have now thirty thriving plants from the fragments of one plant which was takon up last season. Similar success has attended roots of Paonia lenuifolia; and other rare kinds of Pæonia may also be increased in this manner, although roots of Paonia paradoxa remained one year in the ground before new stalks appeared.

e mention another method on account of its probable application to many other plants. Late in autumn, a Pelemonium 2 or 3 buds on a shoot,

ceruleum was covered with light earth .-On removing this covering in spring, we found eight etiolated stems, two or three inches long, in an intermediate state between stem and root; and wishing to increase the plant, we separated and set them in our shaded south border. Each has now become a thrifty plant.

We have not room to give as we originally intended, a list of ornamental plants, suitable for the garden of an independent farmer-hardy vigorous, and beautiful; and we close our essay with a remark on the culture of melons

We have never failed in the most unfavorable summers to grow good melons on a sandy soil; while on rich but heavy loams, our success has been uncertain .-The reason is, the roots of these plants require a loose soil from which the water in continued rains can freely pass off. -Some who cultivate heavy loams, place their main dependance for a melon crop on sods which are made to underlay the bed, and which become very porous as the fibrous roots of the grass decay. In a heavy loam, however, we have practised the following method: having formed a trench by the plough and the shovel, not less than 18 inches deep, we threw in fine brush and old stalks which were near and abundant. On these were laid sods, chip manure, and on the latter more sods till the whole was covered. Pit-sand and vegetable earth were laid on in equal portions, adding fine manure from the barnyard, and some ashes, so as to form a full rounded surface between the two banks on the sides of the trence. We expect that this bed will answer the purpose intended for many years.

\*"Carting in dead sand." Those who are constrained by local situation to lay out their gardens in heavy or clayey soils, will use the reatest economy in "carting in dead sand. Every independent farmer can afford to have so small a spot in the best condition, as there will soon be a balance in his favor exclusive ly on the score of labor; for carting in sand is a labor-saving operation. When heavy rains are succeeded by drought, tenaciou soils contract, forming numerous cracks; and unless manure has been liberally applied, and the rainwater has been prevented from standing on the ground-these cracks will be deep, and one of two things will follow; the soil must be immediately reduced into fine particles like sand, to fill up these chasms, or many plants, if delicate, will perish, and if vigorous, wiil be checked in their growth .-Now the difference of labor between performing this operation on a stiff clay, or soft sand, is more than five to one. If the farmer is particularly busy at such a time, and no weeds are acting the part of robbers among his plants-in a sandy border, the labor may be safely pos poned for many days. Or if he think the dressing must be given, it may be done in little time.

There is another item in this account of some magnitude, whether the proprietor handles his own hoe or not. No man will chop seasoned hickory with the same ease that he drives an axe into softer wood. No man will hoe an indurated clay for the same wages (if his choice is free,) that he would be willing to work for, in a mellow soil. It we labor to increase our comforts, then "cart in dead sand" that we may labor comfortably.

In some calcareous clays, sand in moderate quantities has been found to render the soil still harder. This difficulty may be profitably removed by free use of vegetable soil from the woods, and of leached ashes. In may interior parts of our country, the latter has been thrown from the asheries into huge piles which are not used except for mending roads, and may be had in almost any quantity. A farmer in more unfavorable situations owever, may find enough for his garden .-Its chief use is to change the constitution of the soil; and with this view we have very advantageously applied it at the rate of more than three hundred ox cart loads to the acre. It was most intimately mixed with the soil by many ploughings, without which, success would be doubtful. The fine charcoal mixed through all wood ashes, is a most valuable ingredient; and much might be procured from coal pits and smith shops, where it lies entirely neglected.

This season (1831) we have raised turnips on a heavy calcareous loam, ameliorated by a top dressing of sand, some muck, and some ashes-and the product has been at the rate of nearly eight hundred bushels to the a acre. These were very fair, when in the adjoining ground not sanded, the turnips were very inferior, and much infested by worms.

FRUIT TREES.

A gentleman residing in this town, of long experience in the cultivation and management of fruit trees, has addressed a letter, which we copy below, to several of his friends in different sections of the country, describing the proper course to be pursued by those whose fruit trees have suffered in the general calamity. We understand the course here recommended is approved by other judicious men engaged in the culture of fruit trees, who have already determined to put it in practice. Hal Adr

Hallowell, April, 1832. Sin-The facts stated in the annexed should produce great caution in engrafting; and they may prevent engrafting in some places altogether this season. As the calamitous situation of the fruit trees is not limited to Massachusetts, but is extended in some degree to Maine, it appears prudent to take such measures as are most likely to guard against the worst consequences, and as far as we can to save the trees for early bearing. Whenever on examination it appears, that the fruit buds for this year are destroyed, as well as the buds on the last year's growth, then the course recommended is

1st. To wait until the sap in the last year's growth shows to what extent on that growth the buds are killed.

2d To cut off all the wood down to a bud that appears to swell, which may leave

3d. To wash the growth left of the three last years with the following prsparation; - namely, 2-12ths soft soap, 2-12ths of quick lime, 8-12ths of tresh cow dung, with half urine and half water in sufficient quantity to make a liquid so as that it may be put on the trees with a brush. It may be further beneficial to scrape the body and large limbs of the trees, and then to use the same wash for these also. This composition has been used on a tree that was decaying, and in the course of the season it threw out vigorous shoots.

The object of the above course is 1st. To confine the sap to the buds that

appear to have some life, and next to add to sap which proceeds from the roots by a supply of food through the bark of the

You will please to communicate the contents to your neighbors who have or-

## MISCELLANY.

ON THE CHOICE OF A WIFE.

Go, my son, said the eastern sage to Calmore, go forth to the world; be wise in pursuit of knowledge-be wise in the accumulation of riches-be wise in the choice of friends; yet little will this avail thee, if thou choosest not wisely the wife of thy bosom.

When the rulers of thy people echo thy sayings, and the trumpet of fame sounds thy name abroad among the nations, more beautiful will the sun of thy glory set, if one bright cloud reflects its brightness, and sullied for ever will be the splendor of the rays, if like a dark spot she crosses its surface.

Consider this then, my son, and look well to her ways, whom thou wouldst love; for little will all avail thee if thou choosest not wisely the companion of thy bosom. -See vonder, the maidens of Tinge. They deck themselves with the gems of Colconda and the rose of Kashmire-themselves more brilliant and beautiful; but ha! take not them to thy bosom; for the gem will grow dim, and the rose wither and naught remain to thee of all thou didst woo and

Neither turn thyself to the proud one who vaunts herself on having scanned the page of Vedos and fathomed the mysteries of the holy temple. Woman was not born to wield the sceptre, or direct the counsel; to reveal the mandates of Brama, or expound the sacred verses of Menu. Rather be it hers to support thee in grief and sooth thee in sickness; to rejoice in thy prosperity and cling to the in adversity. Reflect then my son ere thou choosest, and look to her ways whom thou wouldst make the wife of thy bosom.

A wife! What a sacred name, what a responsible office! She must be the unspotted sanctuary to which wearied man may flee from the crimes of the world, and feel that no sin dare enter there. A wife! She must be as pure as spirits around the Everlasting Throne, that man may kneel to her, even in adoration, and feel no abasement. A wife! She must be the guardian angel of his footsteps on earth, and guide them to heaven; so firm in virtue that should he for a moment waver, she can yield him support, and replace him upon its firm foundation; so happy in conscious innocence, that when from the perplexities of the world he turns to his home he may never find a frown where he sought a smile. Such, my son thou seekest in a wife; and reflect well ere thou choosest.

Open not thy bosom to the trifler; repose not thy head on the breast which nurseth envy and folly, and vanity. Hope not for obedience where the passions are untamed; and expect not honour from her who honoureth not the God who made

Though thy place be next to the throne of princes and the countenance of royalty beam upon thee-though thy riches be as the pearls of Omar, and thy name be honored from the east to the west-little will it avail thee, if darkness and disappointment, and strife be in thine own habitation. There must be passed thine hours in solitude and sickness-and there must thou die. Reflect, then my son, ere thou choosest and look-well to her ways whom thou wouldst love; for though thou be wise in other things-little will it avail thee, if thou choosest not wisely the wife of thy bosom.

About thirty years since a farmer in a neighboring town, went to his barn early one cold morning in the winter season to fodder his cattle. With pitchfork in hand, he mounted his scaffold to pitch down some hay. He had hardly commenced this operation, when he was sadly frightened at beholding two enormous eyes glaring at him from a beam within a few feet of his head. He soon ascertained to his confusion that it was a monstrous Wild Cat, which appeared in the act of crouching, preparatory to a fatal spring. Selfpreservation whispered the farmer to become the assailant, and accordingly without losing time in idle compliments, he made a desperate attempt to transfix the savage animal with his pitchfork; but unhappily the tines of the fork only passed through the skin, grazed the back bone of the beast, and nailed him to the roof. He felt himself wounded, and uttered the most horribly discordant noises, at the same time making violent efforts to get free .-The farmer meanwhile held on to the end of the pitchfork, expecting every moment that his struggling and noisy antagonist would break loose and sever him limb from limb.

The poor man bawled right lustily for aid-but the barn being at a considerable distance from the house; he could not

succeed in making himself heard-and in this unenviable situation, with the thermometer at zero, he was compelled to remain, until one of his sons wondering what detained his father so long from breakfast, went out to the barn-where he beheld the antagonists facing each other-the quadruped trembling with pain and rage, the biped with fear. The youth very unceremoniously seized another pitchfork, and without any regard to the rules of honorable warfare, soon gave the whiskered gentleman his quietus .- Exeler News-Letter.

Do not all you can, spend not all you have, believe not all you hear, and tell not all you know.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, Gardiner, Maine, April 1, 1832.

Thomas N. Atkins, John Atkins, Aaron Bran. Samuel Bran, John Bran, Joseph Bailey, Jr. Sarah Ann Bailey, Ruth T. Blunt, Martin Bates, Grant Curtis Israel Douglass, Zebulon Douglass, 2, Taylor Eastmond, Peter Fifield. Noah Farr, Jr. Cynthia W. Graves, Zebina Hunt, Micajah Hanson, George Holmes, Michael Hildreth.

James Kiterage, Susan A. Kimba T. K. Lord, Thomas Lewis, Orrin Libbey, D. L. Millikin, 5, Nathan Mower, Calvin Murphey, James M'Curdy, Nathaniel Newell, Manthano Noyes, Edward Peacock, 2, Daniel Lewis Pickard, Hugh Reed, James Steward, Parker Sheldon, 2, Russell White, Margaret Wing, Benjamin Wilber. SETH GAY, P. M.

To whom it may concern.

BE it known that I, the subscriber, do hereby give and release unto my son, JAMES MEAGHER, all right, and claim to any and all his wages and earnings from this day henceforth, and my said son has full liberty from me hereafter to make and discharge any contract relative to his services with any person of persons.

JAMES MEAGHER. Whitefield, March 3d, 1832.

House to be Sold.

TO be sold, the HOUSE recently occupied by Na-than Smith and nearly opposite the Jothing Mill in Gardiner. The House will be sold with or without

The Brick Yard in front of same will be leased for any term of time.

For particulars enquire of H. B. HOSKINS, Agent.

Gardiner, March 19, 1832.

A CONVENIENT two story House, to which is attached a Wood-shed and Barn, a good Well of water, and about half an acre of Land, pleasantly situated between Gardiner and Hallowell villages, about three quarters of a mile from the former place. The above will be let on reasonable terms. Apply to DARIUS NYE. Hallowell, March 26, 1832. I&S

China Academy.

THE Spring Term of China Academy will commence on Monday the 5th day of March next, under the tuition of JONAS BURNHAM, A. M. who is recommended as well qualified for the service he has under-taken. Youth of both sexes are invited to try the advantages of this institution, and it is confidently believed that their reasonable expectations will not be dis-

appointed.
Board from \$1 00 to \$1 33 per week.
ALFRED MARSHALL, Sec'y. China, Feb. 16, 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has 1. been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of Doct. JESSE PIKE, late of Litchfield, in the county of Lincoln, deceased; and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said JESSE PIKE, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon

to make payment.

CLARISSA A. PIKE, Adm's.

10-3w

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. JEREMIAH BALLEY, Esq. Judge of Probate for the county of Lincoln, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of BENJAMIN THOMPSON, late of Bath, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the dwelling of JOSIAH LIBBY, imholder, at Wales, on the third and fourth Saturdays in August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

JOSIAH LIBBY. JOSEPH SMALL.

Wales, Feb. 27, 1832.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. JEREMIAH BAILEY, Judge of Probrie for the County of Lincoln, Commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the creditors to the Estate of RICHARD THOMPSON, late of Wales in said County, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twentyof February instant, are allowed said Crediters to bring in and prove their chaims .- And we will attend that duty at the house of JOSIAH LIBBY, inn-holder in said Wales, on the last Saturdays of May and July next, from two to six o'clock in the afternoon.

JOSIAH LIBBY, Commissioner

DAVID PLUMER, Commissioners. Wales, Feb. 21, 1832.

Great Improvement in Mills THE subscriber has made an additional improve-ment in his reaction water wheel which makes it more simple in its construction and easily kept in re-

pair, which he now offers for sale in single rights, or in districts, to suit purchasers.

The subscriber confidently asserts that more labor

can be performed with a given water power by his wheel, than by any other wheel now in use, while the expense is less than one fourth that of the best wheel; it having been found by actual experiment, to perform twice the labor of the tub wheel placed in the same situation, being on a perpendicular shaft, no geering is necessary in its application to grist mills and other machinery; it is peculiarly adapted to small streams with moderate head of water, and is but little affected by back water. The wheel and shaft are both of cast iron, and of course, very durable.

The wheel is now in successful operation in the grist mill of Hon. Jas. Bridge, Augusta, Me. where the public are invited to call and examine for them-JOHN TURNER. Augusta, Dec. 1, 1830.

I hereby certify that I have lately erected a grist I hereby certify that I have lately erected a great mill in Augusta with two run of stones, the one moved by a tub wheel of the most approved construction, and the other by Turner's Improved Reacting Wheel; the reacting wheel has been in operation seven weeks, and has proveditself to be decidedly preferable to the tub wheel.

I hereby certify that during the time I was making presentations for executing a grist mill in North Salem. I

I hereby certify that during the time I was making preparations for erecting a grist mill in North Salem, I examined quite a number of grist mills moved by several different kinds of wheels, among which was Turner's Patent Reacting Wheel; from the appearance I was decidedly of the opinion that it was preferable to any other—without hesitation I caused three of Turner's wheels to be put in operation in my mill. It has proved equal to my expectations in every respect. proved equal to my expectations in eve

Readfield, Feb. 16, 1832.

New Flour. FEW barrels new FLOUR for sale, for each P. SHELDON. April 24.

Dr. Davenport's Bilious PILLS.

THESE Pills so justly esteemed for their easy operations and good effects, as a mild, safe and easy remedy for bilious complaints, pain in the head easy remedy for bilious complaints, pain in the head easy remedy for bilious complaints, pain in the head easy remedy for bilious discharging morbid matter, belief, discontinuous discourse lost appetite. helping digestion, restoring lost appetite, and a ser relief for costive habits.

relief for costive habits.

They are so accommodated to all ages, seasons and hours, that they may be taken in winter or summer, at any time of the day, without any regard to diet, or hindrance to business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant and effectual that by experience they are found to exceed any other Physic heretofore offered in the public.

e public.

Mr. Daniell.—I have nade use of various kinds of Bilious Pills in my family, and I hesitate not to say that Doct. Davenport's Pills are the best family me icine I have ever used.

P. Allen

Davenport's Celebrated EYE WATER Which needs only to be used to be highly approved of for all sorts of weak and sore eyes. From among the numerous certificates offered in favor of thiest.

the numerous certificates offered in favor of the excellent collyrium, one only will be published, from Dr. Amos Townsend of Norridgewock.

This may certify I have used Danvenport's Egg Water in a number of cases and have never known in the fail in one instance.

Amos Townsend. to fail in one instance. February 23, 1830.

Wheaton's Itch Gintment.

THE character of this celebrated Ointment stand THE character of this celebrated Ointmentstacks unrivalled for being a safe, speedy and certain cure for that loathsome disease called the itch—and for alkinds of Pimples on the skin; likewise a valuable as ticle for the Salt Kheum and Chib lains. For further particulars see directions accompanying each loss.

WHEATON'S well known JAUNDICE

WHEATON'S well known JAUNDICE BITTERS, which are so eminently useful for removing all jaundice and bilious complaints.

The public are informed that by a recent arrangement made with J. WHEATON, the genuine hitem will hereafter be offered with J. D. stamped on the lid and directions signed by J. Deniell instead of J. Wheaton as formerly. Wheaton as formerly

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Wheaton as formerly.

The above is kept constantly for sale in Gardiner, by J. Bowman; in Hallowell by Robinson, Page & Co. and Ariel Wall; in Angusta by Eben Fuller, Willard Snell, and E. S. Tappan; in Vassalborough, by E. Robinson, J. Butterfield, and G. Carlton; in Winslew, by S. and J. Eaton; in Waterville, by D. Cock and S. Plasted; in Clinton, by J. & S. Lent; in Allion, by Mr. Baker; in Milburn, by S. & D. Wetton; in Bloomfield, by J. Farrar & Son; in Fairfield; by C. Latham; in Noridgewock, by S. Sylvester, D. Townsend, and A. Manhy; in Anson, by D. Steward, Jr. and F. Smith, and by the Druggists in Portland and Boston.

All orders directed to J. DANIELL, sole propries tor, Dedham, Mass. will meet with prompt atte March 20, 1832.

THE GENESEE FARMER AND GARDERS
JOURNAL.—L. TUCKER & Co. Publishers—
N. GOODSELL, Editor.
In issuing proposals for the second volume of the
Farmer, which will commence on the first of January,
1832, the Publishers have the pleasure of stating that
the work has met the decided approbation of that class

the work has met the decided approbation of that class of the community for whom it is intended, and has of the community for whom it is intended, and is had the salutary effect of calling out many writer had the salutary effect of calling out many write whose experience would otherwise have been unan able; and they are also induced to believe it has been the means of awakening many of our Farmers to be importance of extending their information upon the subject of their daily pursuits, and conviccing the subject of their daily pursuits, and convicing firm of the utility and necessity of a paper devoted especially to "the tillers of the ground." The public papers, and the judgment of many of our most enlightened husband-men, concur in the opinion that Mr. Goodseil, the edi-tor, has fulfilled his duties with such ability, as, with the aid of his correspondents, to have placed the 6 esee Farmer on a level with the best Agricultur ournals of our country. It has, as yet, enlisted good feelings and contributions of but a small part that portion of our agiculturalists who are well as fied to impart an interest and value to its columns. We shall therefore, commence the publication of second volume with the hope and the assurance, to many names will be added to the list of a piritution the course of another year, and we may venture predict that the second volume will at least equal, if

does not excel, the first.

Its leading object has been, and will be, to impart that information which will tend in the greatest degrate to the improvement of the Agriculture, Horticulum.

and Domestic Economy, of our country.

The first volume can be supplied to all new subse ers, and bound in a neat manner to such as desire it-ln soliciting the patronage of the public, and eperis of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, we ask no further than an intelligent farming public may the CONDITIONS .- The Farmer is printed every Satur

day in a quarto form, on fine paper, and fair type, we a Title Page and Index, making 416 ages a year, \$2 50, payable in six months, or \$2, if paid in ad-

LUTHER TUCKER, & Co. Rochester, Dec 1831.

"THE AMERICAN FARMER," A neat weekly paper in que Gideon B. Smith, is publi 1. IRVING HITCHCOCK, at \$5 per annum.

This devoted exclusively to agriculture, hortically and rural and domestic economy. It contains, every week the prices current in the commercial comin in markets farmers want to common markets, of the principal commodities who farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence for eign and domestic, as as interesting to them, with te

eign and domestic, as is interesting to them, who is gard to the current value of their produce.

Contents of No. 46. Vol. 13. Chess or Wheat—
State Agricultural Societies—on the culture of the Sweet potato—on the culture of the Vine—on the Tasmarix Gallicia, employed as a Hedge—culture of Arparagas—Fruit Trees—Grape Vines—Instruction for Fishermen—Heating by hot water—Stealing Fruit—Apples of Sodom—Chester County, Pennsylvania—Fish Ponds—Editorial—Prices Current of country produce in the New York and Baltimore markets—Advertisements.

Advertisements.
Those who wish to see the American Farmer, with a view of subscribing for it, may address the publisher by mail, (free of postage) who will send a serious men of the work containing terms, &c for examination. All postmasters are agents for the work.

SCHOOL.

R- HOLMES would respectfully give notice, the Spring term of his SCHOOL will comence on the 20th of February next; where the following branches will betaught, viz :—Reading, Wring; Arithmetic; Geography; English Grammar; Frenches Latin and Greek Languages; Surveying; Navigation Linear, Isometrical and Perspective Drawing and the properties of Arithmetical and Geography. application to Architectural and Mer Application to Architectural and Mechanical designs. Chemistry and the elements of Natural History will be taught to those who may wish instruction therein. Ha has been to considerable expense and trouble to fit sp a chemical apparatus which will be at the service of those who are pursuing Chemistry.

TERMS.

For the common studies 3 dollars per quarter.

For the Languages, Surveying, &c. Chemistri,
Drawing and Natural History, \$4 per term.

Should forty permanent scholars be obtained, a conpetent assistant will be employed.

Gardiner, January 26, 1832.

New Singing Books. JUST received the 21st edition of SONGS OF THE TEMPLE, or BRIDGEWATER (OLLECTION, improved by an entire new classification of the whole work and the addition of sixty sew and the whole work and anthems. This will be acknowledged to be the best edition ever insued of this popular work.

Also, a new impression of the tenth edition of the Boston Handel and Haydon Collection.

For sale by P. SHELDON.

Dec. 8, 1881.

Dr. James W. Ford. PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, has taken a room a Maj.

E. Balkcom's in Waterville village, and will be happy to attend to all orders in the line of his profession.

Waterville, March S, 1222.